

Tooele

County

January-June
2001

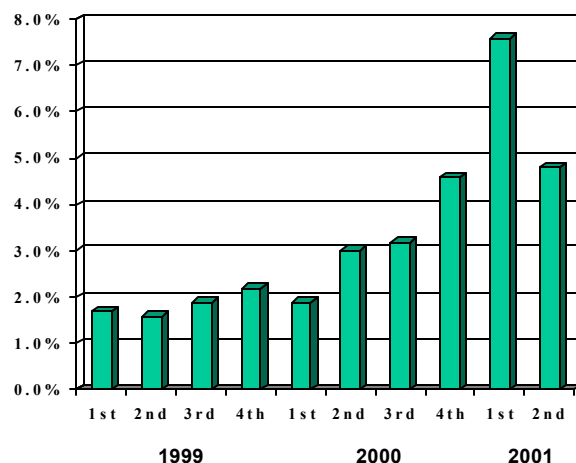
Someone needs to inform the folks in Tooele County that there are national and Utah economic downturns occurring and that their economic growth numbers should act accordingly. The national economy slipped into a recession in April, 2001, and Utah, so far, has barely avoided acquiring this distinction. Yet during that time, Tooele County has experienced employment growth rates well over 4 percent — its highest level in over ten years. This is probably fitting, for throughout the 1990's, when Utah enjoyed a sustained level of economic prosperity statewide, Tooele County turned in one of Utah's worst economic performances. Although growth eventually ended up positive across that period, it was pretty mediocre. But now, when it's Utah's turn to experience mediocre growth, Tooele County's employment blossoms.

nonfarm jobs

For the first quarter of 2001, the County's businesses expanded their employment base by an impressive 7.6 percent, a year-over increase of over 800 positions. By the second quarter, growth had moderated to 4.8 percent,

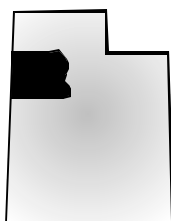
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Tooele County Year-Over Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



Economic Newsletter

Published December 2001



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Just the Facts

	1st Quarter		Percent	2nd Quarter		Percent
	2001	2000	Change	2001	2000	Change
Unemployment Rate	5.9%	5.6%		6.6%	5.3%	
Nonfarm Jobs	11,450	10,645	7.6%	11,660	11,130	4.8%
Total Construction (000s)	\$34,326.2	\$27,948.1	22.8%	\$32,082.6	\$31,220.4	2.8%
New Home Permits	171	209	-18.2%	207	291	-28.9%
Taxable Sales (000s)	\$78,621.2	\$74,629.7	5.3%	\$92,539.0	\$82,379.7	12.3%



Summary

- Tooele County's economy is experiencing its fastest growth rates in more than ten years.
- This strong growth is in sharp contrast to the economic slowdown that is occurring throughout most of Utah and the United States.
- Job growth was 7.6 percent during 2001's first quarter, then moderated to 4.8 percent.
- Recent population gains spurred the development of new department and grocery stores, which are a major part of this growth.
- New developments at the Utah Industrial Depot are also helping to boost the area's economy.
- Jobs also expanded in the county's hazardous waste industry.
- Services employment started the year strong, but sizable cutbacks in temporary employees slowed this industry as the year progressed.

an increase of 500 year-over positions. No matter how you look at it, this is strong growth considering what is happening elsewhere in this country. Total employment by the second quarter of 2001 exceeded 11,600.

what's up?

So what's happening? Why is the Tooele County economy growing so rapidly? The main strength is coming from many different industries prospering; this is identified as diversity. Population growth is one of the factors, as it brings new stores, new construction, and expanding schools. Existing businesses are holding their own, and dividends are starting to accrue from the Utah Industrial Depot (UID). The addition of new employers at the depot is helping to increase the county's employment numbers.

manufacturing growth

UID's efforts have brought Log Furniture and Freightliner into the county's manufacturing base. With the addition of these two companies, manufacturing's employment levels have risen in the first half of 2001. Considering that during this period Mag Corp's employment levels have fallen by close to 100, what would otherwise be painted as a declining industry in the county is now labeled as a gainer. So manufacturing's gains are around 100 new positions, and the industry's total employment rises to over 1,500.

trading jobs

The largest employment growth is found in retail trade, where close to 280 new jobs are recorded. The addition of Wal-Mart and Macey's over the past year continues recording gains in the year-over accounting system, but it is interesting to see that as Macey's came on-line that employment at the Albertson's and Smith's grocery stores fell correspondingly. Restaurants also experienced employment gains. Total trade employment has risen to over 2,300 positions.

government

The largest employer in the county is government, employing close to 3,500 workers. This is a combination of federal and local government. Overall, government employment increased slightly during 2001's first half. Federal employment fell by roughly 60 positions — all in defense — and local government employment grew by around 80 positions. These are a combination of education jobs and government administration within the various cities.

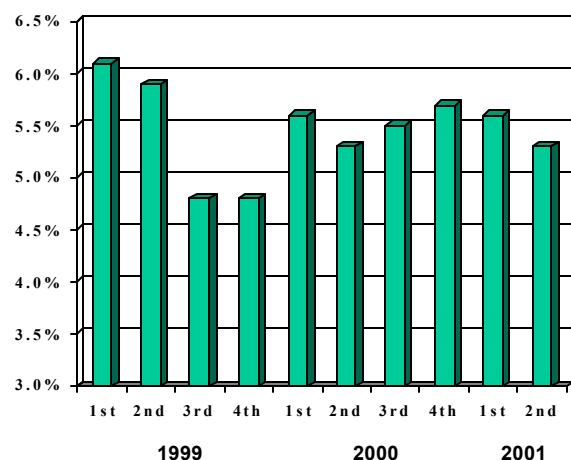
not wasting jobs

The transportation/communications/utilities (T.C.U.) division has a strong presence in the county, largely through the waste management industries. Employment here climbed by close to 150 positions, raising T.C.U. employment to around 1,300. Most of the gains are at the EG&G chemical weapons incineration plant.

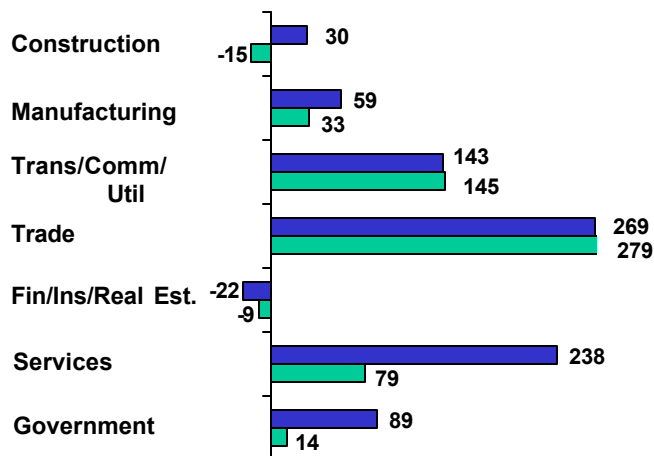
serving you

The services industry is another large employment area in the county, with over 2,000 workers, and it showed rapid growth (200 jobs) in the year's first quarter, but only 50 for the second quarter. The falloff is found in temporary help agencies. When economic growth is

Tooele County
Unemployment Rates



Tooele County Nonfarm Job Growth: 2000-2001



slowing, temporary workers are usually the first to be let go, so it's not surprising that this type of employment slowdown occurred. The services gains that did occur are largely in research at the various federal government sites, spearheaded by Lockheed and Battelle.

constructive thought

Construction is the last industry worth noting. It had year-over employment gains of around 30 to 60 jobs. Homebuilding jobs are down, but these are largely offset by gains in heavy construction.

construction

Which way might construction activity be heading? Probably slightly downward, if approved construction permits might provide a clue. Overall permit values rose by 12 percent in the first half of 2001, reaching \$66.4 million. However, residential valuation is down, falling by close to \$10 million. This is offset by a \$17-million increase in nonresidential valuation, but residential activity is the real key to future construction activity.

nonresidential

Nonresidential valuation increased to \$24.6 million, still outdistanced by residential activity that totaled \$40.3 million. But a year ago, there was only \$7.6 million in nonresidential activity approved. An \$11.8-million hospital approved in the first half of the year was the county's largest project. Two others are a \$3-million industrial building and a \$1.6-million church building.

home territory

As stated, residential valuation was down. Approved were 378 new dwelling units — down from the 500 approved in the first half of 2000. Approvals include 274 single-family homes, ten manufactured homes, 22 condominium units, and 72 apartment units. Most of this activity is in Tooele City.

sales

Taxable sales, a barometer of consumer spending, are strong in the county. Sales rose by 9 percent in the first half of 2001. Retail sales were particularly strong, rising by nearly 17 percent. This sector is significant as it accounts for roughly 60 percent of all sales. Department store sales rose significantly, as did restaurants and auto dealers. Surprisingly, even with the addition of the new Macey's store, grocery store sales fell by \$5.4 million.

Other industries also enjoyed rising sales. Most service industries experienced sales gains, particularly business services and the lodging industry. The communications industry pulled in additional sales, as did the electric and gas industry.

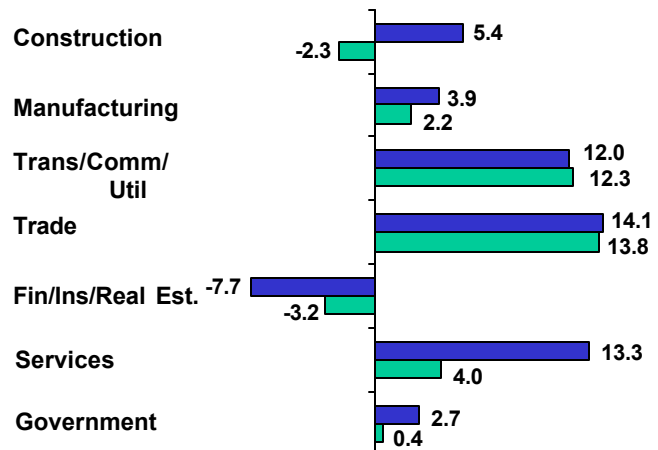
finish

It's an interesting economic picture in Tooele County. As the rest of the nation slips into the worst economic slowdown in ten years, Tooele

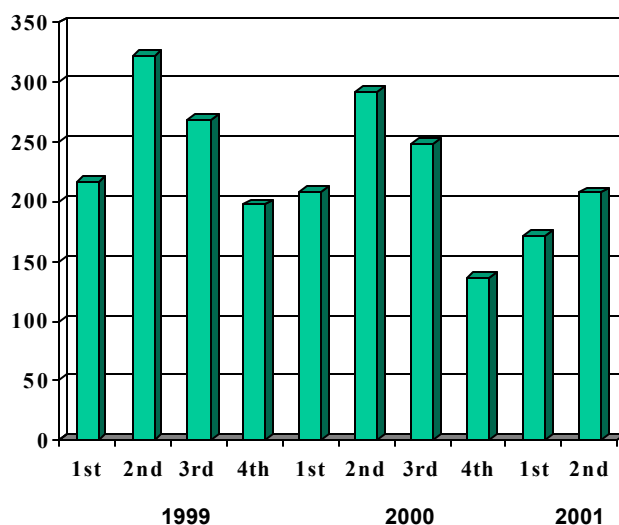
County has risen to heights not seen since ten years ago. The growth picture should slow significantly in the second half of 2001, but it will still remain positive. The county's long-term economic picture is bright, with a resurgence in population expected within the next decade, and more benefits from UID also anticipated.

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Tooele County Nonfarm % Job Growth: 2000-2001



Tooele County Residential Construction Approvals



Economic Events

- Ritchie Brothers Auctioneers, the world's largest auctioneer of industrial equipment in the world, has established a facility at the Utah Industrial Depot in Tooele. Ritchie Brothers has leased Building 655 and 15 acres at the depot, which continues the conversion of the former Tooele Army Depot into a civilian, commercial industrial park. (Tooele Transcript Bulletin; 11/15/01)
- The Tooele Transcript Bulletin reported that the Utah Industrial Depot is courting a multi-million dollar distribution company to set up shop at the Depot. If successful, the company could bring up to 600 new jobs to the county. Land prices, which are being negotiated, appear to be a major factor in the company's decision. (Tooele Transcript Bulletin; 11/15/01)
- Utah's first wind-energy farm could end up near Stockton. Utah County-based Tasco Engineering has received a conditional-use permit from Tooele County to generate 25 megawatts of power in an initial startup phase. Planned are about 17 turbines that may be operating within a year. (Deseretnews.com, 9/28/01)
- Due to an unexpected drop in gasoline sales and its resulting revenue stream, the gasoline tax funding for the SR-36 upgrade between Tooele City and Stansbury Park is coming up short by about \$16 million. The run up in gas prices resulted in fewer gasoline sales, and thus fewer tax revenues. State officials are still confident that the funds will come through and the project can get started by its projected spring 2004 start date. (Tooele Transcript Bulletin, 8/14/01)
- A new brew pub will be established in Tooele at 1641 N. Main Street called Tracks Brewing Company. (The Enterprise, 7/9/01)
- Storing nuclear waste is still in the plans on the Goshute Indian Reservation in Skull Valley. But the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission will delay the release of a final environmental impact statement in order to evaluate a newly-released seismic update. This will push hearings scheduled for July to December, and a final decision anticipated by next spring will be further delayed. (Tooele Transcript Bulletin, 6/14/01)
- The Erda Township Planning Commission voted to not renew the operating license of the Staker-Pacific West asphalt plant. Any asphalt production must cease by July 17, although gravel extraction can continue. (Tooele Transcript Bulletin, 6/14/01)

tooele county

Economic Indicators

	First Quarter (January-March)				Second Quarter (April-June)			
	2001(p)	2000	Percent Change	Numeric Change	2001(p)	2000	Percent Change	Numeric Change
Civilian Labor Force*	12,520	11,773	6.3	746	12,978	12,010	8.1	968
Employed	11,775	11,113	6.0	662	12,115	11,372	6.5	743
Unemployed	744	660	12.8	84	863	638	35.3	225
<i>Percent of Labor force</i>	5.9	5.6			6.6	5.3		
 Total Nonagricultural Jobs**	 11,450	 10,645	 7.6	 805	 11,660	 11,130	 4.8	 530
Goods Production	2,207	2,119	4.2	88	2,226	2,204	1.0	22
Mining	39	40	-2.5	-1	43	39	10.3	4
Contract Construction	585	555	5.4	30	629	644	-2.3	-15
Manufacturing	1,583	1,524	3.9	59	1,554	1,521	2.2	33
Service Production	9,243	8,526	8.4	717	9,434	8,926	5.7	508
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	1,337	1,194	12.0	143	1,328	1,183	12.3	145
Trade	2,171	1,902	14.1	269	2,303	2,024	13.8	279
<i>Wholesale</i>	77	69	11.6	8	85	77	10.4	8
<i>Retail</i>	2,094	1,833	14.2	261	2,218	1,947	13.9	271
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	265	287	-7.7	-22	268	277	-3.2	-9
Services	2,030	1,792	13.3	238	2,038	1,959	4.0	79
Government	3,440	3,351	2.7	89	3,497	3,483	0.4	14
<i>Federal</i>	1,697	1,701	-0.2	-4	1,717	1,776	-3.3	-59
<i>State</i>	175	161	8.7	14	177	180	-1.7	-3
<i>Local</i>	1,568	1,489	5.3	79	1,603	1,527	5.0	76

* Seasonally Adjusted p = Preliminary

** Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Employment covered by Unemployment Insurance laws.

tooele County

Permit-Authorized Construction

	First Quarter (Jan-Mar)			Second Quarter (Apr-Jun)			Semi-Annual Averages		
	2001	2000	Percent Change	2001	2000	Percent Change	2001	2000	Percent Change
Tooele County									
New Dwelling Units	171	209	-18.2%	207	291	-28.9%	378	500	-24.4%
New Residential (\$000)	19,083.8	21,966.3	-13.1%	21,258	27,751	-23.4%	40,341.3	49,717.4	-18.9%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	14,820.2	4,968.8	198.3%	9,761	2,621	272.5%	24,581.1	7,589.5	223.9%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	422.2	1,013.0	-58.3%	1,064.2	848.6	25.4%	1,486.4	1,861.6	-20.2%
Residential (\$000)	302.4	284.1	6.4%	594	272	118.5%	896.3	555.9	61.2%
Nonresidential (\$000)	119.8	728.9	-83.6%	470	577	-18.5%	590.1	1,305.7	-54.8%
Total (\$000)	34,326.2	27,948.1	22.8%	32,082.6	31,220.4	2.8%	66,408.8	59,168.5	12.2%
Grantsville									
New Dwelling Units	11	21	-47.6%	19	30	-36.7%	30	51	-41.2%
New Residential (\$000)	1,417.2	2,248.9	-37.0%	2,113	3,257	-35.1%	3,529.9	5,505.8	-35.9%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	138.5	62.1	123.0%	385	107	260.5%	523.5	168.9	209.9%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	14.6	91.8	-84.1%	188.8	80.3	135.1%	203.4	172.1	18.2%
Residential (\$000)	14.6	72.3	-79.8%	183	80	127.6%	197.4	152.6	29.4%
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	19.5	-100.0%	6	0	100.0%	6.0	19.5	-69.2%
Total (\$000)	1,570.3	2,402.8	-34.6%	2,686.5	3,444.0	-22.0%	4,256.8	5,846.8	-27.2%
Tooele City									
New Dwelling Units	132	155	-14.8%	155	217	-28.6%	287	372	-22.8%
New Residential (\$000)	14,287.9	15,556.0	-8.2%	15,421	19,664	-21.6%	29,708.6	35,220.3	-15.6%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	14,533.0	4,428.1	228.2%	3,557	1,525	133.2%	18,090.3	5,953.5	203.9%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	291.1	893.9	-67.4%	402.7	181.7	121.6%	693.8	1,075.6	-35.5%
Residential (\$000)	227.8	184.5	23.5%	280	97	188.6%	507.5	281.4	80.3%
Nonresidential (\$000)	63.3	709.4	-91.1%	123	85	45.0%	186.3	794.2	-76.5%
Total (\$000)	29,112.0	20,878.0	39.4%	19,380.7	21,371.4	-9.3%	48,492.7	42,249.4	14.8%
Wendover									
New Dwelling Units	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
New Residential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Residential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Total (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Other Tooele County									
New Dwelling Units	28	33	-15.2%	33	44	-25.0%	61	77	-20.8%
New Residential (\$000)	3,378.7	4,161.4	-18.8%	3,724	4,830	-22.9%	7,102.8	8,991.3	-21.0%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	148.7	478.6	-68.9%	5,819	988	488.6%	5,967.3	1,467.1	306.7%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs	116.5	27.3	326.7%	472.7	586.6	-19.4%	589.2	613.9	-4.0%
Residential (\$000)	60.0	27.3	119.8%	131	95	38.9%	191.4	121.9	57.0%
Nonresidential (\$000)	56.5	0.0	100.0%	341	492	-30.6%	397.8	492.0	-19.1%
Total (\$000)	3,643.9	4,667.3	-21.9%	10,015.4	6,405.0	56.4%	13,659.3	11,072.3	23.4%

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

tooele County

Gross Taxable Retail Sales

Standard Industrial Classification	1st Quarter (Jan - March)			2nd Quarter (April - June)			Semi-Annual		
	2001	2000	% Chng	2001	2000	% Chng	2001	2000	% Chng
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	*	\$56,723	*	\$83,733	\$99,252	-15.6	\$83,733	\$155,975	-46.3
Mining	\$80,244	340,661	-76.4	15,551	267,791	-94.2	95,795	608,452	-84.3
Construction	400,001	400,615	-0.2	1,323,084	1,134,025	16.7	1,723,085	1,534,640	12.3
Manufacturing	2,956,973	4,745,799	-37.7	4,883,136	4,696,682	4.0	7,840,109	9,442,481	-17.0
Transportation	843,875	1,031,592	-18.2	857,466	1,470,010	-41.7	1,701,341	2,501,602	-32.0
Communications	5,295,960	3,440,079	53.9	5,226,605	3,950,703	32.3	10,522,565	7,390,782	42.4
Electric & Gas	9,197,440	7,383,738	24.6	5,656,355	5,129,960	10.3	14,853,795	12,513,698	18.7
Total Wholesale Trade Sales	3,212,109	3,151,029	1.9	4,894,717	3,212,937	52.3	8,106,826	6,363,966	27.4
Durable Goods	2,347,178	2,444,962	-4.0	4,002,022	2,553,641	56.7	6,349,200	4,998,603	27.0
Nondurable Goods	864,931	706,067	22.5	892,695	659,296	35.4	1,757,626	1,365,363	28.7
Total Retail Trade Sales	46,539,158	43,604,575	6.7	53,172,181	50,210,161	5.9	99,711,339	93,814,736	6.3
Building and Garden Stores	1,425,423	2,346,498	-39.3	1,833,138	3,463,428	-47.1	3,258,561	5,809,926	-43.9
General Merchandise Stores	12,142,975	6,933,628	75.1	14,662,586	9,048,407	62.0	26,805,561	15,982,035	67.7
Food Stores	10,597,020	13,859,429	-23.5	11,632,622	13,764,738	-15.5	22,229,642	27,624,167	-19.5
Motor Vehicle Dealers	15,039,320	13,919,750	8.0	16,665,334	16,473,458	1.2	31,704,654	30,393,208	4.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	330,017	251,438	31.3	336,096	363,493	-7.5	666,113	614,931	8.3
Furniture Stores	892,425	727,239	22.7	976,365	806,076	21.1	1,868,790	1,533,315	21.9
Eating & Drinking Places	4,030,516	3,771,629	6.9	4,757,044	4,330,515	9.8	8,787,560	8,102,144	8.5
Miscellaneous Retail	2,081,462	1,794,964	16.0	2,308,996	1,960,046	17.8	4,390,458	3,755,010	16.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1,358,882	1,757,126	-22.7	992,574	1,858,551	-46.6	2,351,456	3,615,677	-35.0
Total Service Sales	5,891,478	6,376,758	-7.6	10,792,254	6,402,929	68.6	16,683,732	12,779,687	30.5
Hotels & Lodging	760,279	739,740	2.8	1,280,677	1,198,375	6.9	2,040,956	1,938,115	5.3
Personal	232,071	392,532	-40.9	374,317	484,380	-22.7	606,388	876,912	-30.8
Business	1,899,395	1,747,602	8.7	5,671,522	1,524,138	272.1	7,570,917	3,271,740	131.4
Auto & Misc. Repair	1,989,815	2,636,287	-24.5	2,178,724	2,149,091	1.4	4,168,539	4,785,378	-12.9
Amusement & Recreation	479,139	671,989	-28.7	872,972	768,614	13.6	1,352,111	1,440,603	-6.1
Health	58,260	15,318	280.3	51,839	87,364	-40.7	110,099	102,682	7.2
Ed., Legal, Social	472,519	173,290	172.7	362,203	190,967	89.7	834,722	364,257	129.2
Public Administration	55,731	57,678	-3.4	270,480	180,406	49.9	326,211	238,084	37.0
Private Motor Vehicle Sales	2,428,741	2,164,085	12.2	3,600,867	2,776,093	29.7	6,029,608	4,940,178	22.1
Occasional Retail Sales	216,733	119,196	81.8	683,879	957,779	-28.6	900,612	1,076,975	-16.4
Nondisclosable or Nonclassifiable	143,876	*	*	86,116	32,431	165.5	229,992	32,431	609.2
Total	\$78,621,201	\$74,629,654	5.3	\$92,538,998	\$82,379,710	12.3	\$171,160,199	\$157,009,364	9.0

**Annual Average Only

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Here Comes the North American Industry Classification System

Are you prepared for a big change? If you are familiar with how businesses are assigned an industrial classification, like manufacturing or retail trade or services, then you will need to retrain your thought process. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding system, which had served this nation well since its inception in the 1930's, has become outdated. Our economy is much different now than the way it looked in the 1930's, so it's time to adjust how we classify today's businesses.

This is being accomplished with the introduction of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), a federal-government system that is more in tune with our new and emerging industries. It as partners with our Canadian and Mexican neighbors, as they also adopt this system. An unfortunate consequence of this needed change is that the NAICS system presents such a drastic classification change that its comparison against the historic SIC industry composition is difficult. Fortunately, total employment is comparable.

The publication of 2002 employment data will be the first time economic growth will be measured using the NAICS system. During 2000 and 2001, Workforce Services has been assigning all businesses in Utah with a NAICS classification. By 2002, there will be a year's worth of data available, and year-over accounting will be published using a NAICS format. With the publication of 2002 data, the SIC format will no longer be used. For a preview of what the economy will look like under NAICS, please refer to the table on page 11.

As Bob Dylan once penned, "the times they are a changing." So be prepared to retrain your thought process and take a fresh new look at Utah's economic makeup.

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>

labor market indicators

Tooele County

	First Quarter (January-March)				Second Quarter (April-June)			
	2001(p)	2000	Percent Change	Numeric Change	2001(p)	2000	Percent Change	Numeric Change
Civilian Labor Force*	12,520	11,773	6.6	747	12,978	12,010	8.1	968
Employed	11,775	11,113	6.0	662	12,115	11,372	6.5	743
Unemployed	744	660	12.8	84	863	638	35.3	225
<i>Percent of Labor force</i>	5.9	5.6			6.6	5.3		
Total Nonagricultural Jobs**	11,450				11,660			
Goods Production	2,145				2,139			
<i>Mining</i>	39				43			
Construction	585				629			
Manufacturing	1,521				1,467			
Service Production	9,305				9,521			
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,637				1,689			
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	47				52			
<i>Retail Trade</i>	1,462				1,495			
<i>Transportation and Warehousing</i>	110				125			
<i>Utilities</i>	18				17			
Information	176				176			
Financial Activities	236				243			
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	172				177			
<i>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</i>	64				66			
Professional and Business Services	1,976				2,012			
<i>Prof., Scientific, and Tech. Services</i>	512				534			
<i>Man. of Companies and Enterprises</i>	57				60			
<i>Admin./Support, Wast Man./Remediation</i>	1,407				1,418			
Education and Health Services	731				659			
<i>Educational Services</i>	14				14			
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	717				645			
Leisure and Hospitality	858				990			
<i>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</i>	17				28			
<i>Accommodation and Food Services</i>	841				962			
Other Services	251				255			
Government	3,440				3,497			
<i>Federal</i>	1,697				1,717			
<i>State</i>	175				177			
<i>Local</i>	1,568				1,603			

Employers' Corner



Zoom in to Information about Your Local Area

Work-Life Initiatives

Work-life programs focus on helping businesses become more successful by creating workplaces that support a diverse workforce and a culture that recognizes the work-life needs of its employees. Work-life programs and policies take many different forms, but businesses that truly benefit from work-life programs are the ones that align work-life strategies with business strategies, ensuring that their primary business and productivity objectives are supported by their efforts.

Utah's labor market has become increasingly competitive. Companies are doing all they can to attract and retain the best people and build profitable, productive businesses. Successful work/life programs can have a tremendous bottom-line impact by reducing turnover, enhancing recruitment, reducing absenteeism, improving retention, productivity, morale and strengthening employee commitment.

The following list highlights some of the work-life initiatives that Utah's Top Ten Most Family-Friendly Companies make available to their employees:

- On or near site child care
- Child Care Resource and Referral Services and Classes
- Flexible benefits
- Family Resource Library
- Parenting Classes
- Personal Development Classes
- Tuition Reimbursement for employee and dependents
- Fitness Centers on-site or discounted membership fees
- Domestic Partner Insurance Coverage
- Dedicated Lactation Room
- Alternative Medicine Discounts
- On-site Health Clinic with free immunizations for family
- Sabbatical Leave
- Children's Summer Camp
- Paid Time-Off to Volunteer

For addition information, call the Office of Child Care, 801/526-4340.



The mission of the Utah Department of Workforce Services is to provide quality, accessible, and comprehensive employment-related and supportive services responsive to the needs of employers, job seekers, and the community.



Equal Opportunity Employment Program auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Call (801) 526-9240. Individuals with speech and/or hearing impairments may call the state relay at 1-800-346-4128.

Your local employment centers are located at:

Tooele Employment Center
305 North Main Street
Tooele, UT 84074
435-833-7310

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We welcome your comments, questions and feedback!